TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ITALY.

Serious Crista in the Revolutionary Movement-King Victor Emanuel Expected to Enter the Papal Territory. LONDON, Oct. 11-Midnight.

Despaiches have been received this evening from Paris, which state that the affairs in Italy are very

It is the general belief that the whole nation will follow General Garibaldi in his patriotic effort to restore Rome to Italy.

King Victor Emanual will soon pass the Roman fron-

tier and proclaim Rome as part of the kingdom.

GERMANY.

Reported of Peace and More Confidence in Napoleon.

The Borth German Gueslie, a semi-official organ published in this city, and which is believed to reflect in man degree the views of Count von Blamarck, mys in as morning's issue that it is firmly convenced of the manrity of the French Emperor's desire for pasce.

FRANCE.

Napoleon Expected to Paris.

Pana, Oct. 11—Evening.

It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon will return to this city from Biarrits on Tuesday.

AUSTRIA.

Logislative Bill for the Abelition of the Con-

VIENNA, Oct. 12, 1867. A bill for abolishing the Concordat has been intro-uced in the Austrian Reichsrath. The bill is opposed by the government, on the ground that the Concordat is a treaty and not a law, and hence not a proper subject for the cognizance of the Reichsrath.

ENGLAND.

Earl Dorby to Retain Office-Arrest of Fe-nians-Fenian Astration in Ireland-Henry Mercantile Limbilities.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1861.

The Times of this city, in a leading article of this morning's issue, officially denies that Earl Derby has resigned his position as the head of the ministry, or that he contemplates doing so. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12, 1867.

The Fenian alarm still continues. The police to day made a descent on an establishmen

which was used as the besiduarters of the Fenial Brotherbood in this city and arrested six persons accused A rising was feared at Limerick, but the

taken by the government prevented it. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12, 1867. It is stated to-day that the liabilities of Messrs. Camp bell & Son, who were recently announced as having tailed, will reach £250,000.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE LONDON MONEY PLANEST.—LONDON, Oct. 12—Evening.—Connols closed at 74 % for money. American securities:—Since last report, American advices have been received. The following are the closing rates of American securities:—United States five-twenty bonds, 71%; Since Italians Central Railway shares, 17%; Eric Railway shares, 44; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds, 71%;

ronds, 21%.
The Paris Bourse,—Paris, Oct. 11—Evening.—The Bourse is heavy and rentes are d-clining.
The Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, Oct. 12—Evening.—United States boads closed at 74% for the issue of

INE.—United States boats closed at 74% for the issue of 2862.

Liverpool. Cotton Market—Liverpool., Oct. 12—Evening.—During the day the market became active under a tavorable trade report, and the sales largely exceeded the estimate made at the opening. Price have advanced 1-18d. on American descriptions. The following are the authorized quitations:—Middling uplands, 8 3-18d. The sales have reached fully 18,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export.

Liverpool Birads upps arrest—Liverpool, Oct. 12—Evening.—The market closed active and firm. Wheat has advanced to 14s. 8d per cental tor No. 1 Milwanker red and 18s. 9d. for white California. Corn firm at 48s. 3d. per quarter for mixed Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oate, 3s. 9d. Peas, 49s.

Liverpool. Flowishers Market.—Liverpool. Oct. 12—Evening.—The usual authorines quote as follows:—Bacf, 128s. Pork, 71s. Bacco, 45s. Lard, 45s. 6d. Cheese, 52s.

POST PRODUCE MARKET. - LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12-Evening.—The market for articles of American produce is quiet and seady. Rosin, 5s. 6d. for common Wilmington, and 12s. for medium to fine. Petroleum, 1s. 2d. for spirits and 1s. 6d. for standard white. Spirits turpentine. 27s. Tailow, 45s. 3d. Sugar, 25s 6d. Oils.

CUBA.

Departure of Mr. Otterbourg for the United States—Abolition of the Auction Monopoly— Commercial and Marine Intelligence. . HAVANA, Oct. 12, 1867.

ir. Otterbourg and family.

The government has abolished the auction monopoly

Exchange unchanged; currency, 26; gold, 6 a 7)4.

Lard, \$16 50. Mess bee.—Kegs. \$4; barrels, \$6 50.

Cabbages, 30c. each. Onions, \$3 75. Potaces, \$6. No sales of sugar. sales of sugar.

Arrived—Steamer Corsica, from New York. Sailed—Steamers Col. moia, Hendrick Hudson and Juanita fo Philadelphia, and steamer Union for New Orieana.

CANADA.

Marine Disasters. Kinggrox, Oct. 12, 1867. This morning the steamer Magnet, of the Royal Mail line, white running the Galloupe rapids, struck a rock, knocking a hole under her forecastle, and she was run ashers. The steamer champion has been sent to bring off her passengers. The cargo will probably be saved without damage.

without damage.

BELLEVILLE, Ca.. Oct. 12, 1867.

The steamer Rochester, which left this port yesterday for Oswege, returned here to-day disabled, having collided with a black schooner, name unknown, near the Ducks.

Destructive Fire at Port Colburne.
Pour Colsums, Oct. 12, 1867.
The store and residence of Samuel Hopkins, the resi dence of L. G. Carter, the Express and Post offices, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$40,000.

NEW MEXICO.

Fight Between the Escort and Passengers of a Stage Coach—Three Men Killed. 8r. Lous, Oct. 12, 1867. A difficulty recently occurred at the Cameron cros of the Santa Fe road between the escort and passengers of the stage coach, in which three men were killed and the esgeant in commonat of the escort wounded. The trouble grew out of the drunkenness and quarrelsome conduct of the sergeant.

IDAHO.

Indian Outrages in the Territory. Idaho papers of October & have been received, and contain accounts of Indian outrages. Joseph F. Colwell was shot and scaiped and bis body burned by the savages within a half a mile from Owyhee.

CALIFORNIA.

The Democrate Jabliant-The Miners on

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 11, 1867.

The democrate are jubiant over the returns of the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and are

A miners' league has been formed, the object of which is to fix the wages at \$8 per day. The miners are on a strike and work has been stopped in nearly all the

ninas.
Flour is very firm; superfine, \$6.50; extra, \$7.50.
Flour is very firm; superfine, \$6.50; extra, \$7.50.
Wheat firm at \$2.25 a \$2.40; holders are domanding \$2.50. Legal tenders, 70%. Eastern butter, 31.52.
Freights secured—1,000 bbts. flour for the max Panama The price of legal tenders for commercial purposes has

PENNSYL VANIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

The Democratic State Ticket Positively Elected-The Legislature Republican. Partabatrina, Oct. 12, 1857, 8 o'tlock P. M. There is no further doubt of the result of the elect

in this State. Official returns from all except eight counties show that Judge Sharawood will have a majority of over 1,100. The Legislature will be republican, notwithstanding

tic gains. Mr. Russell Thayer, defeated for judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the recent election, is being strongly pressed as Judge Sharswood's successor in the District Court.

Movement in Favor of Grant for the Presi-PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1867,) 11 o'Clock P M.

A meeting of republicans, favorable to the nomina-tion of General Grant for the Presidency, is called for Monday evening next. District Attorney Mann, Hall, Stanton and other well known citizens have signed the

Doath of Commodere Rudd.
Panadelpina, Oct. 12, 1967, 11 o'Clock P. M.

Commodore John Rudd died at his residence, in this ity, last evening, after a lingering illness.

The National Game.

A match game of base ball was played this afternoon between the Athletic and Quaker City clubs, which re-resulted in a victory for the Athletics by a score of 57 to 5. The Radicale No Longer Waiting for a Ver-

[From the Evening Totogram of Yesterday.]
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1867. Forney's Press of this moraing says:—"We are waiting for a verdict no longer. Judge Sharawood is definitely elected. We present in another column the official returns from fifty-five counties, giving Sharawood. wood 1,142 majority; and carefully estimated majorities from the remaining eleven counties, which give Wilhams a majority of 435, leaving a clear balance in favor of Sharswood of 707 votes,"

The Morning Fost says:—"The Union State Central Committee concede the election of Sharswood."

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

General Hayes' Majority Slightly Increased— Disposition Manifested on the Part of the Democrats to Contest the Election. Columns, Oct. 12, 1867.) 8 o'Clock P. M.

The election returns have to-day undergone a few other corrections, leaving the republican majority some hundreds more, but the exact numbers in the vote will not be officially certified for over three weeks longer. If the republicans have only the very small majority so far reported the election may become the subject of legislative investigation, as the democrats contend that a large number of negroes voted who had not the requisite qualifications of blood, and that other cases of fraudulent voting in different parts of the state, when ventilated, may reduce the so-called radical majorities to

As an instance of how earnestly the democrate fet has instance of the struggle, a gestleman made a journey all the way from Chili in South America, simply to cast his ballot in the interests of the democracy. The republicans feel doubly the mortification of losing their Senator to the national legislature. Judge Thurman will be the probable choice of the democracy for Ben Wade's place.

Wreck of a Schooner on Lake Erie.

from Detroit to Buffalo, is reported to have gone down six miles off Vermillion, at eleven o'clock last night. Six men and a boy were on board. The mate was saved. The boat was struck by a squall.

WISCONSIN.

Wreck of a Schooner on Lake Michigan-Three of the Crew Drowned. Milwarkes, Oct. 12, 1867. The barge Pacific, loaded with lumber, from Gran

Haven to Chicago, was struck by a heavy gale, six miles out, on Wednesday night and dashed to pieces upon the shore. Three of her crew perished.

KENTUCKY.

The Congressional Committee on Contested Elections Taking Testimony-Democratic Rejoicings.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867. The Congressional Sub-Committee on Elections (whereof Mr. Schodeld, of Pennsylvania, is chairman), to inquire into the legality of the Congressmen elec from Kentucky, arrived in Lexington yesterday and commenced taking testimony this morning.

An immense meeting was held to-night at the Court

the result of the recent elections in Onio and reactivania.

A series of appropriate resolutions were adop Great enthusiasm prevailed, and a salute of one ideed guns was fired.

MISSOURI

Democratic Rejoicings at St. Louis-Sinking of a Steamer in the Missouri-Fire in St. St. Louis, Oct. 12, 1867.

The democrate of this city held a large and enti istic meeting at the Court House to-night in honor of the recent democratic victories in Ohio and Pennsylvania. General Nathan Raney presided, and speeches were made by John Hogan, James L. Green, Uriel Wright and other gentlemen. The following resolutions were unani-mously adopted:—

other gentlemen. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, that we ball the result of the elections in Fennsylrania and Ohio as an indication that the people of the country are unwilling longer to be taxed to death for political elevation of the megro to the excusion and degradation of the white man.

Resolved, that the democracy of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled, tender to the patriotic freemen of these states and of Kastucky and Canifornia our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the nonic battle they have made in defence of constitutional liberty and maintenance of republican institutions in this country.

Resolved. That we will endeavor on the first opportunity to follow in Missouri the good example and do likewise.

V The steamer J. H. Laczy, of the St. Joseph and Omaha line, sunged and sunk the night before last, teanly-five miles above St. Joseph. The amount of less is not stated, but it is said to be insured in Clincinnatio office.

The clothing store of J. M. Brown & Co., on Third stree near Washington avenue, was damaged this morning by fire and water to the amount of \$60,000.

The principal losers are J. M. Brown & Co., clothers; Bolton & Gerken, paints and brushes; L. H. Wagner, trunkmaker. The damage to the building is considerable, All the losers are pretty well insured.

The fair closed to-day with another immense crowd on the grounds. The gate receipts up to last night amounted to over \$99,000, and the total receipts for the week will exceed \$100,000. There will be a large sale of stock on the grounds on Wednesday, which will terminate one of the best and most successful fairs ever held here.

TENNESSEE.

Death of an Editor-Health of Memphis-Front in That City. Mannus, Tean., Oct. 12, 1867. Major Matthew S. Ward, editor of the Panels Star, led this morning of congestive chills.

ninety-four deaths during the week ending at noon te-day, thirty-one of which were from yellow lever. The weather is very dry and cool, with a slight frost last night. The bealth officer of this city reports that there wer

VIRGINIA.

Scizure of a British Bark at City Point—An Insolent Englishman—The Registration Closed—Republican Mass Meeting to be Held on Monday in Richmond. Ricknown, Oct. 12, 1867.

The United States Deputy Marshal se zed the British bark Mulhall, of Nova Scotla, at City Point, to-day, to satisfy a claim of the mate. The captain resisted the seizure and was very insolent, threatened the country with Eng-Consuls at New York, Norfolk and Richmond, but was finally pacified and yielded to the law.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commercial

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce held their first meeting this evening and organized. The Board of Kegistration closed its books isst evening. During the five days there were registered in the city 159 whites and 157 blacks, which leaves the black majority nearly the same as before.

The African church has been refused to the Republican Mars Nominating Convention, and, theirefore, it will be held in Capitol square on Bondar. A meeting is being held now to make preparations for it. Heatra, Hunniout and Underwood will doubtless be two of the five delegates in invasted.

General Beauregard leaves in the morning for Washington.

KEY WEST.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Steamer Cortes Puts in at Key West for Repairs to Her Machinery. KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 12, 1867. The steamer Cortes, from New York to New Orleans

put in here to-day for repairs to her machinery, which will probably be completed this afternoon, and ane will proceed this evening.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Conviction of an Alleged Murderer in Wil-

mington. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 1867. Wm. H. Parker, whose trial has been progressing in the Criminal Court, was to-day convicted of murder in first degree. He killed Wm. Childrens in 1863. The evi-dence was circumstantial, but strong.

An Old Fashioned Duel Near Augusta. AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 12, 1867. A duel was fought near here this morning between Cotonel E. P. Farrow, of Atlanta, and Major O'Conner of Rome. After an interchange of about the affair was settled. The difficulty grew out of a newspaper article

NEW YORK.

Democratic Rejoicings at Yonkers. Yougans, Oct. 12, 1867. One hundred guns were fired in this town this even is

Rominations for Assemblymen.

Wavener, Oct. 12, 1887.

Oliver H. P. Kinesy, editor of the Waverley Advocate has been nominated by the republicans for the Amembly from this (Tioga) county.

Mr. John H. Selkreg was renominated for member of Assembly from Tompkins county, by the Republican Convention to-day.

Nomination for State Senator. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1867. Hon. H. R. Low was nominated to-day by acclamation for Senator, for his fourth term.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 18 67, 11:30 o'Clock, P. M.

Lumors of Cabinet Changes.

The city is fitted with rumors again to-day asserting that an immediate change is to be made in the War Department by relieving General Grant. One of these stateited the War Department to-day in person, and had an intorview of considerable length with Grant, which is some-thing unusual for him to do. It is true the President did visit the War Department about one o'clock this afternoon and remained there fully an hour, but I have very goo authority for saying that his visit had no connection wit the removal of Governi Grant and the appointment of successor. Notwithstanding the many statements in reference to Cabinet changes which are almost daily telsaid on the subject that has not already been given to the public. That two, and perhaps three of the present Cabinet officers will retire at no distant day seems pow to admit of no doubt, but all statements announcing that anything of importance has been done in the matter are premature.

The Counterfelt Seven-Thirty Bonds-Report of the Chief of the Printing Bureau to the Secretary of the Treasury— The Difference Between the Spurious and Genuine Bonds. The following official report in relation to the counter-

felt seven-thirty bonds has been made by L. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau, to the Secretary of the

Chief of the Printing Bureau, to the Secretary of the Treasury:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 1

NATIONAL CURRENCY BUREAU, Oct. 12, 1867.

Siz.—In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to make the following report in reference to the counterfeit seven thirty notes, of the denomination one thousand dolars, two series, dated June 15, 1865.

The notes of this denomination and series were all printed in this department, with four notes upon each sneet, and the notes were lettered respectively with the check letters A, B, C and D. All the counterfeits yet presented bear the check letters A and B. I have yet seen none with either C or D. It may well be, however, that C or D are in circulation, because both the A and B notes are evidently printed from one and the same plate, the check letter taving been altered by the counterfeiter after printing a portion. The plate, therefore, may have been altered to C or D after printing the A and B.

The most obvious points of difference between the genuine and the counterfeit notes are:—First, in the size of the seal; second, in the numbering; third, in the central viguence; fourth, in the border of latte work; fifth, in the counters; sixth, in the freasurer's eignature. The decails of the differences are as follows:—

First—The seal. The counterfeit seal is one-sixteenth of an inch larger than the genuine, and this difference in size is due to the points alone, the counterfeit points being longer than the genuine, the counterfeit points being longer than the genuine, the counterfeit and genuine. The ink of the counterfeit seal is of a lighter red than the genuine.

Second—The numbering. The figures of the counterfeit and genuine differ in shape, particularly in the figure 4, and are printed with a otherent tink. The genuine

feit numbers differ in shape, particularly in the figure 4, and are printed with a different ink. The genuine ink has a metallic fustre, while the counterfeit is duff

feit numbers differ in shape, particularly in the figure 4, and are printed with a different tik. The genuine ink has a metallic fustre, while the counterfeit is dult and londen.

Third—The central vignotte. The expression of face in the counterfeit female figure is very different from the genuine, as the eyes are larger and more open, the chin longer and the neck narrower than in the original. Convolutions of the times forming the clouding at the right of the female figure are more flattened in their curves in the counterfeit than they are in the original, and the clouding used in the figure is slight and indistinct in the counterfeit, making the space between the figure and the words "Treasury Repartment" lighter in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The letters forming the word "purebas" on the shield at the left hand of the figure are well defined in the original, but on the counterfeit they are irregular and confused, and the lines do not form periecc letters. There are many other mante points of difference in the central vignette, particularly in the drapery, which a careful examination and comparison will disclose.

Pour A—The borders In the border of the counterfeit note the black central star has points of very irregular leegth, while the genuine are perfectly uniform and regular in their length. The counter eit has more while space about the central star than the genuine; and the black dots around the winte space, which are perfectly concentrie in their arrangement on the genuine note, are irregular and not concentrie on the counterfeit. The while times about the star in the coupon border are larger and control on the counterfeit. The while times about the star in the coupon border are larger and cotton of the one of the star in the counterfeit is confused and indistinct, giving the counterfeit coupon border and the work between the star in the counterfeit is confused and indistinct, giving the counterfeit coupon border of the one thousands the central spurs of the figure one on the genuine note

there is only a faint line connecting the tops of the letter.

There are many other points of difference not necessary to detail, as those above recited will lead any expert to detail, as those above recited will lead any expert to detail, as those above recited will lead any expert to detail the second recited will lead any expert to detail the second recited to the second recited to the second recited to the second recited to the second recited that the cycloid work, upon which the words "pay to bester" are engraved, is much darker and heavier on the counterfest than it is no the genuine, the counterfest lines being rough, while the genuine are sharp and clear. The square tablet which encloses the cycloid work is, in the counterfest, nearer to the tables which encloses the teams of option than it is in the original. In the date of the option the "Th" after June fitteenth is near to the figures 1868 in the genuine, while in the counterfest the "Th" is some distance from the figures. The expert in noting the differences will scarcely fail to notice many of the others which exist, but with which it is deemed unnecessory to extend this report in detail. I have the hoos to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

Chief First Division National Currency Bureau.

Financial Propositions from Prominent Re

publicans.

A number of republicans, prominent in financial institutions of the country, have been in consultation, I am informed, on the present condition of our national monetary affairs, and have agreed upon a proposition monetary arairs, and nave agreed upon a proposition which they are confident will relieve the government of much embarrassment arising from the existing trouble with the seven-thirry bonds, and which they are about to suggest to Mr. McCulloch. The proposition in brief is, that the government shall resome specie payments on the 50th day of June next, the last day of the fiscal year, by redeeming the bonds in gold. Then it is thought that all difficulties caused by the counterfeiting of the seven-thirties will be avoided. Along with this proposition they will suggest tax at the same time on the oristanding debt. The holders of the seven-thirty and five-twenty bonds can well afford then, they say, to pay a moderate tax upon them. Either lay a tax on the bonds or fund the present

issue on bonds into a new issue bearing a less rate of

New Plan of Collecting the Whiskey Tax. tion the plan of deriving the internal revenue from dis-tilled spirits by taxing the capacity of the stills, instead of the liquor itself after distillation. The Secretary is said to regard this method favorably, and those who seem to be well informed of the Secretary's views on the subject think that this method of taxation will ulti-mately be adopted.

A Registration Test Case in Richmond-Re-fusal of the Board to Register General Imboden.

I learn from Richmond, Va., this evening, that a very

interesting and important question in regard to registra-tion has been raised there to-day. General John D. Imboden applied to have his name registered as a voter, a day or two since, and asked that the Amnesty oath be administered to him instead of the oath required to be taken by all who present themselves to be registered. He was informed that no oath could be administered to him. He then addressed a letter to the registering officer, who was absent when he made his application, stating that he was a native and citizen of Virginia, had taken the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and offered to take any oath prescribed by any proclamation of the President of subsequent date, but declined to take the eath required of persons who registered, because he could not do it conscientiously. He offered to take an oath to support the constitution and obey the laws of the United States. This morning he was sent for by the President of the Board and, in answer to questions, stated that he was a lawyer, forty-four years of age and lived in Richmond; that he had been a member of the Verginia Legislature and had served as Brigadier General in the confederate army. His application was then rejected. Judge Gregory, his counsel, will apply then rejected. Judge Gregory, his counsel, will apple to the District Court of the United States when it out venes in Richmond for a writ of mandamus to compa-the registering officer to register the applicant. If the mandam as is refused the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States by appeal, and that tribunal will be called upon to decide whether the President's amnesty and pardon does not restore to all citizens embraced in its terms, the enjoyment of all their political rights, and iron-clad oath as a condition to registration, is not unconstitutional and void. This is a test case, and of grea public interest as affecting the rights of those disfran-chised in the southern States. If the mandamas is avoided, it will present the question in a practical form whether the military or civil authorities of the United States are paramount in the Military Districts.

The Negro Disturbances Near Norfolk.
The continued reports of disturbances at Taylor's farm, near Norfolk, from armed negroes are incorrect.
The negroes were requested to leave on Wednesday last and refused to do so, on the ground that President John son had no right to pardon Major Taylor. They are requently been asked to leave, but have always refused. General Brown has advised Major Taylor to procur writs of ejectment from civil courts, and assures him, it necessary, the military will assist in executing them

Cost of the Army During the War. The following are the expenditures of the govern

ulars, during the la	st six years:—	unteers and reg-
Fear. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865.	Volunteers, \$91 116,610 180,444,683 220,853,973 300,738,635 248,943,310	Regulars. \$5,646,778 6,557,094 6,272,222 7,992,324 10,431,004
1867 to June 30. 42,588,732 Total \$1,084,683,949		\$50,933 916

Total disbursoments for the army for the six ears. \$1,135,617,965
Wockly Statement of Fractional Currency and National Bank Notes.
There has been issued from the Printing Bureau of

the Treasury Department, during the week ending to day, fractional currency to the amount of \$643,000. During the same period there has been shipped from the Department the following amounts, viz: To the Assistan Treasurer of New York, \$100,000; to the Assistan Treasurer of Boston, \$100,000; to the United States De-pository at Baltimore, \$50,000; to the United States Depository at Pittsburg, \$50,000; to the United States De contery at St. Paul, \$30,000, and to national banks and others, \$277,974. Total, \$608,974.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was \$497,800.

The amount of national bank notes is used during the week was \$66,600, and the amount is und to date is \$304,095,911. From this is to be deducted the amount returned, including worn out notes amounting to \$4,969,345, leaving in actual circulation at this date \$209,126,566. Freasurer Spinner has received the following amounts in trust for the national backs, viz.:-As security for circulating notes, \$340,643,250; for de-

posits of public moneys, \$38,318,450 -total, \$378,961,700. Internal Revenue Receipts. The receipts from internal revenue for the week ending to-day amount to \$2,600,600; for the fiscal year to date. \$63,815,000.

The following is the report of the freedmen's savings fund of the Freedmen's Bureau for the menth of Sep-The following sums were deposited by the

The following soms during the month:

during the month:

At Augusta (a. \$1,113 New Orleans, La. \$4,316 Baltimore, Md. 7,719 New York City 4,909 Beasfort, S. C. 10,459 Norfols, Va. 9,022 Charleston, S. C. 23,094 Richmand, Va. 2,763 Hunisville, Ala. 250 Savannat, Ga. 2,084 Jack-conville, Fla. 8,045 Tallahus-sec, Fla. 2,103 Louisville, Ky. 6,785 Vicksborg, Miss. 1,662 Mempha, fenn. 1,601 Washington, D. C. 18,714 Mobile, Ala. 4333 Willinington, N. C. 24 At Augusta Ca. \$1,115 New Orlans, La. \$4,316 Bialtimore, Md. 7,719 New York City. \$4,909 Bea.fort, S. C. 10,459 Norfolk, Va. 9,032 Charleston, S. C. 20,034 Richmind, Va. 2,763 Hunswille, Ala. 250 Savanna, Ga. 2,034 Jack-onville, Fla. 8,045 Tallahus-se, Fla. 2,103 Louisville, Ky. 6,785 Vicksburg, Miss. 1,662 Mempha, Tenn. 1,601 Washington, N. C. 24 Nosbile, Ala. 4338 Wilmington, N. C. 24 Nashville, Iban. 2,274 Newberg, N. C. 11,334 Total deposited \$122,633 Amount of drafts. \$11,584 Excess over drafts \$5,784 Total amount due depositors \$500,540

Statistics of Colored Education in Virginia.

The forthcoming report of General Brown, Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs in Virginia, will show that the average number of freedmen's schools in tha State for the year ending September 30, was 198; average number of teachers, 237; number of pupils enage number of reachers, 25°; number of papers and rolled, 20,000; average number in attendance, 14,203
200 teachers taught free achoois, and were from the North. The cost of the free achoois was \$100,000. The expense of supporting these teachers was \$600 each. Compense of supporting these teachers was \$500 each. Com-plaints that schoolhouses have been burnt by incondiaries, and of annoyance to teachers have ceased. Commodious buildings for graded schools have been provided at Alexandria, Forress Monros, Yorktown, Norfolk and Richmond. Forty-five schoolhouses have been erected, at a cost of \$130 each. In many cases freedmen have created houses without the aid of the Bureau, and with-out an immediate programs of processes. out an immediate prospect of procuring teachers. Ap-plications are now on file for more than two hundred pications are now on file for more than two hundred teacuers. In Richmond there are thirty-five hundred pupils and fifty teachers. Important progress has been made in training colored teachers. A normal school building has just been completed in Richmond at a cost of \$6,000. Similar schools will be opened at Fortress Monroe, Danville, Alexandria and Norfolk. Eight thousand pupils passed through the primary steps of education, ten thousand were added to the reading population of the State, and as many more were advanced to tion of the State, and as many more were advanced

Transportation of Destitute Freedmen.

Circular No. 0, just issued by Brevet Brigadier General
C. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugess, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Head quarters

gess, Freedmen and Abandened Lands, Head quarters Assistant Commissioner, District of Columbia, Washington, October 5th, 1867, is in the following words:—
The necessity for the issue of transportation to destitute freed people from this district to pinces where homes and employment have been procured for them has in a great measure ceased, in consequence of the large number who have been induced to avail themselves of its surplus labor. After the 31st inst, therefore, applications for transportation will not be approved, except for orphan children and women with small children unable to support themselves, to the houses for freedwormen and children in Brocklyn, New York, and Cambridgeport, Mass., or to other places where suitable assurance is given that good houses have been provided. Radical Nominations in Richmond for the

Convention.

Information from Richmond this evening states that
the radical executive ward committees and a committee
at large for the entire city, to-night recommended the following candidates for nomination to the convention which is to meet on Monday:—J. W. Hunnicutt, James Morristey and B. Wardweil, white, and Lewis Lindsay and Joe Cox, negroes. The recommendations were ratified by a large meeting. Underwood's name was proposed, but voted down by a large majority.

Circular From the Paymenter. The annexed circular was issued to-day by Acting Paymaster General J. H. Eaton :-The following extract from special orders beadquarters of the army, dated October 8, 185

lished for the instruction and guidance of all officers of

Thisten.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the travel pay and subsistence to which soldiers, discharged from the service of the United States, are entitled under existing law and regulations, will heresfter be allowed in the cases of those discharged were of the Rocky Mountains to the place those discharged were of the Rocky Mountains to the place of their enlistment in the Eastern States, by the schoner mutte, provided that route is the one by which the Eastern States are most convenient of access from the post at which they are discharged.

Stamps on Ground Reut Deeds. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that ground rent deeds should be stamped the same as cents for each \$500 or fractional part of \$500 of the

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office has just received from the Surveyor General at Denver, Col., very interesting returns of the survey of towning an area of over twenty thousand acres. These lands are situated in Jefferson county, four miles west of Golden City and fifteen miles west of Denver, and embrace almost the mountains and is generally very much broken, par-ticularly in the southern part, where Clear crack forces its way through a chasm, the walls of which are mostly vertical and several hundred feet in height. In the northwest portion are several very high and steep hills, on the surface of which can be procured immense quantities of spruce and pine. A large quantity of pine is also found on the hills in the north-eastern part, which is easy of access to Penver and other markets. There is a large open park is sections nineteen and twenty-nine, where all kinds of small grains are successfully raised. In sections seven and eight good indications of gold, sliver and magnetic iron ore are found. The prevailing rocks are granite, quartz, feldspar and mion. A large portion of the tract has been claimed by school settlers and many substantial improvements have been made.

Hemsestends in Florida.

Returns received by the Commissioners of the General Land Office show that two hundred and eighty farms, comprising in the aggregate ten thousand six hundred

comprising in the aggregate ten thousand six hundred and eighty-four acres of land, have been added to the productive force of the State of Florida during the month of September last, under the act of June 21, 1886, providing for the disposal of the public lands for the

Land Grants to Minnesota.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval a list of lands within the twenty mile limits of the St. Paul and Pacific Branch Line Railroad, which soure t the State of Minnesota under the Act of March 3, 1865. sand one bundred and ten acres.

ALABAMA.

PECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The First Day's Election Under the "Military Birls" in Alabama-The Freedmen by Force Seize the Polls-The Whites Intimidated-They Retire from the Scene-The Perfect Organization of the Colored Lengues-They Approach the Polls Under Arms and in Mili-

EUPAULA, Ala., Oct. 7, 1867. Being aware that the HERALD would desire to have truthful parrative of the manner in which the election was conducted in this part of the country on the issue of "for a convention" or "against a convention," as provided in the Sherman military bills for the reconstruc-tion of the Southern States, I give you now an ac-count of the first day's proceedings, as I did not witness

at only one place in each county, and this place to be the shire town of the county. The number of registered voters in Barbour county reached nearly five thousand about fifteen hundred whites and the balance blacks. is situated nearly centrally and twenty-one miles west from Eufaula. Eufaula is on the extreme eastern end of the county, situated on the western bank of the Chattaboochee river, and is the terminus of the Georgia South western railroad. No public road or highway approaches the town of Ciayton from the west. The Eufaula road comes in from the east, the Midway road from the north and the Louisville road from the south side. The Court House is in the centre of the square formed by the of the streets. The election was held in the Court House building, just inside the front door, which faced down Euradia street, on the Eufau'a road. The loyal leagues, which are composed mostly of negroes and a few white men most generally known as "imported radicals," controlled the polls in the following manner:— On Monpear the town and camped alongside the three roads above described, where they kept up during the night above described, where they kept up during the light boisterous and rotous proceedings, discharging fire arms and otherwise disturbing and distressing those citizens whose houses were near those highways. At about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning they formed in military procession, several hundred strong with loaded guns and maskets, and a great many with pistois and knives strapped to their bodies, fully exposed to view, marched into the town from the three roads harstefare described, beating drums and blowing in ed, beating drums and blow

herstofore described, beating drums and blowing in hollow canes or reeds. So complete and parfect were their plans of operation that the head of each column moved simultaneously into the square from each one of the three road approaches. Here, without any seemant of generally all around the Court Rouse and nigly prearranged plan, they broke ranks and spread out generally all around the Court Rouse and filled the equation of the court flows and in the mass. In these procession of idd not see a single white man, but soon after getting into the square a few of their "own is ath and order" mixed in and commenced their congravilations. In a short time after they came into the town they took possession of the Court House, the freedmu all pressing back and making way for it entrance and quickly again filling in the open space just behind it. When I saw this wagon and the muskets in it Inquired of a freedmun sear me what it meant, and was laformed in reply "that the colored folks was gwine to hab de sich rights," the English of which was to control the election in their own way or fight. As I have could be rule to the court of the signal of the court of the court of the election in their own way or fight. As I have could be rule, one in every neighborhood; and a freedman, whose correct information I cannot doubt, information with the courty was a member of it. The president or "king hee" in each hire, by common consent, seems to have supprement on the freedman in the gravity pushed by every colored man in the courty was a member of it. The president or "king hee" in each hire, by common consent, seems to have supprement on the freedman in the presence with the court was a proof of the, one colored man, who had voloided syme order of "the cap"in," was tied up by the tumbs and severity pushed by courters from head quarters and placed in the hands of all "the cap"ins," who sistributed them to his for the presence of the

try in convention, but to avenge their personal injuries. If the intelligent and respectable white men in the country could have been allowed to speak their sentiments through the ballot box a different result would have ensued. But the preceding parts of this letter will demonstrate that they could not vote. No ticket opposed them, and by force of numbers and by intimidating the people they have carried the circum remains contra discrete, and we are compelled to submit to this personal transfer.

Fepresentation.

You can see the humiliation a brave, intelligent and honorable people are forced to endure. Is this the process by which the atherents of the Sherman Minitary bills expect to reconstruct the Southern States? Our people desire ardently a reconstruction of the Union, but not by having all the Southern States delivered over into the hands of uneducated negroes and mean white men who are at emity with us. The present depressed cotton market, the dumess of all business, the seizing of the State governments by negroes, and their legislation in making a constitution for white men of sense to live under, paralyze all the impulses of energy and industry, and forebode evit enough for this once rich and presperous but now poor, unhappy and afflicted land.

It would have been well for the white race everywhere in the United States to have witnessed the proceedings of the negroes on the election day. It would have been an era from which they could have desied their independence of all future political alliances with ignorance, vice, stupidity and malignity. You can see the humiliation a brave, inte

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALB.

The Street Fraces Between the Late Candidates for Montreal West-Mr. Devlin Spits in Mr. McGoe's Face-Nova Scotia Threatening to Withhold Its Public Mency from the Federal Treasury.

MONTREAL, Q., Oct. 3, 1867.

MOTTREAL, Q., Oct. 3, 1887.

Last evening our streets were enlivened with a cheece bit of news. The newsboys went about singing out, "Full account of the fight."

"What fight?" I asked.

"The McGee-Devim fight, sir." "Give me a paper," was my reply. I read the fol-

lowing:—
An encounter between the Hon. Mr. McGee and Mr. Devlin took place this afternoon at one o'clock near the Post Office. Mr. Devlin stepped up to Mr. McGee and saked him why he persisted in alluding to him in the manner he had done in the Gazette of this morning. Mr. McGee's reply not being satisfactory to Mr. Devlin, the latter spat in Mr. McGee's face. Mr. McGee at once struck Mr. Devlin with a walking stick he had with him. Friends of the parties at once separated them, but not before Mr. Devlin had struck Mr. McGee back again with his fists.

The allusion of which Mr. Devlin complained was in a

The allusion of which Mr. Devlin complained was in lotter by Mr. McGee, published in the Gazette of this city. McGee said he "had only to go as far as the Court House for facts which would have blasted his op-

Court House for facts which would have blasted his opponent forever, not only politically, but professionally."

The facts to which McGee refers are connected with Mr. Devinn's appearances before the Council of the Bar of this city.

McGee dragged Devlin's name incidentally into this letter, which was specially directed against one Edward Goff Penny, an editor, who aspires to the position of organ or expositor of the Angle-Rouge party.

The Halitax Espress says:—We have been informed that Mr. Martin Wilkins affirmed on Declaration Day, at Picton, that he would order Custom House and other revenue officers to pay in all public money into toe Local Treasury, and if they refused he would cause them to be imprisoned. This is surely a step in the direction of robelinon. Who can now say that Nova Scotia does not mean to obtain a separation. No one but the ifinistry of Canada, and particularly Cartier and his "dear friend," Macdonaid, would deny this palpable fact, Look out for secession.

Resignation of the Nova Scotlan Government

look out for secession.

Resignation of the Nova Scotian Government and a Constitutional Question—Native Opinion of the "Here of Kare."

[From the Halifax Chronele, Oct. 9.]

The correspondence between the Lieutenau Governor and his executive will be read with mingled surprise and indignation by the people of this country. That Messra, Hill, Blanchard and the other members of the administration would tender their resignations immediately after the return of his Excellency to town was what we all had a right to expect; but that General Williams should think fit to refuse to accept the office of forming a new administration, was not the treatment the people expected at the hands of that officer. The reason given by his Excellency, that it would be "unconstitutional" for him to inaugurate a "permanent government," comes too late in the day, and is rathes a sorry reason for one whose entire course, from the moment he set foot in the colony, has been that of a petty intriguer rather than of a constitutional dovernment, "Centeral Williams is terribly frightened, for sooth, that he may do something very unconstitutional if he assists in the appointment of a permanent government; but he had no soruples we impossing a send-despotism upon the people of this country and administering its government will be had no soruples we impossing a send-despotism upon the people of this country and administering its government for three months after a mode that would only be tolerable in a piace like Kars, he has the coolness to protend rais-ect for counting the administering the government for three months after a mode that would only be tolerable in a piace like Kars, he has the coolness to protend rais-ect for counting the sory of the Lieutenant Governor cannot be for the worse.

There is a general feeling throughout the country that the spendy departure of General Williams to a me other spener of labor is in the highest degree desirable. He set himself the tool of a political faction. He was a Nova Scotian and had been dubbed a h

an unworthy one, of her Majesty.

His presence here is a minance and a serious one. He cannot hope to harmonize with the new Logislature, and if he should dare to differ actively from it he would cause difficulties of ne ordinary nature. That he now refuses to accept the resignation of the government is due, we believe, solely to his unwill incress to meet the representatives of the people, whom he had intrigued in every way to thwart and defeat. He failed; he has been well beaten; he ought to be sodier enough to make good his retreat without delay. He will leave no aching hearts behind him. A.

IS STIMULATION SECESSARY.

This question is practically answered in the anirmstive by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they pearine the ordinary forms of aicohol; sometimes the curred which are simply inferior alcohol more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the faculty give the preservice to HOS/ETITER'S SIOMACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present knows, it is impossible for prejudice itself to be billed to the marked success with which this extraordinary lonic and alterative has been administered in cases of dispepais to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this obstinate and spontaing disease, they would number millions. No wonder, then, that it has become a standard medicine in every State, city, town and village in the United States, and that names, the most distinguished in literature, art and science, are the vouchers for its remarkable properties. The immense manufactoryl at Pittsburg, with its entensive storehouses, is the largest establishmen, of the kind in this continual, and, probably, in the world, The amount of manual labor employed in the preparation of the Bitters, to say nothing of the steam drives machinery, is greaser than that of any other proprietary medicine establishment on this continual, and, by the blessing of Providence, the open field results of this unequalled tonic and aiterative are estensive with its continually increasing asies.

New York office, 25 bey street

A.-Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.1
STRINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the PIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American panon in all three atties exhibited, this medal being distinct; classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the international jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and III East Fourteenth street.

A.—Monkey Tricks.

There are human apes in the business world who, without the capacity or tasts to originate anything, live by producing worthless imitations of articles of standard value. To this class belong the individuals who are now foisting upos the market inserable mockeries of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CREEKUS. Beware of the spurious wishwash. See that PHALON'S SON is on the label of the article you buy.

PASA Hollobers & Son. Mecrochaum prices. All goods warranted. Repairing done by the most skill of workness. So connection with store now Assaus street, and so connection with store now Assaus street. A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to

Away with all Poisonous Washes for the hair before you are paralyzed. Use TLLTON'S Prepara to for the Hair. Warranted the best in use. They contain neith mirrate of alver nor las sulphur, and to nediment. For as by druggists. Hamifactory and salesroom, 76 Broadway. Address Polink & Mon. Munufacturers of genuine Meerschaum goods. Stores 692 Broadway and T John street, near Nassau street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world; the only perfect Dye; harmiess, reliable, instanta-neous. Factory 81 Barclay street. Denn's Cakes and Confectionery, N93

Byatt's Life Baleam.—Rheumatiam, Neuralgia and Gout in their worst forma; also Serritia, king a kyd, Rynappala, Old Ulcera, and Kheum, Dynappala, Lord Ulcera, and Kheum, Dynappala Coronabiant, Kidasya, the worst cases of imparity of the blood, &c., are most certainly sured by this covering neural fact. Si per bottle, Sold by druggists. Deput 566 Grand &.

R. R. R.-Radway's Ready Relief, internal and external, will instabily stop pain, and spoure all Rheumano. Neuralgio, Nervous and Maidrosh plants, Assuce Chalera, Darrhos and Sowie Comple-sick and Nervous Hesdache. Price 50 cents a bostle.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred on the representative of the ORLVER & HANERS SEWING MACHINES at the Expansitution Universality. Paris, 1867 thus attesting their great appetiority over all other sewing machines. Salesrooms 63 Broadway, New York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips Exclude wind, dust, snow or rais. Warranied tive years. Depos 3 Madeu lane, New York